THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1809. No. 1210.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Roman Catholic Library.

The following valuable BOOKS for the religious edification of the Roman Catholics of the United States, have been printed and published by

BERNARD DORNIN,

And are now for Sale at his *Roman Catholic Library*, No. 30, Baltimore Street, *BALTIMORE.*

1st. The following of Christ, by Thomas A. Kempis, price 50 cents.

2d. The Pious Guide to Prayer and Devotion, a Roman Catholic prayer book, containing various practices of piety calculated to answer the devout members of the Catholic Church, containing a collection of hmyns, particularly those sung in the Catholic churches in the United States—price 87 1-2 cts.

3d. Bossuet's Exposition of the doctrine of the Catholic Church, in matters of controversy—price 50 cts.

4th. Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by a Father of the Society of Jesus—price 87 1-2 cts.

5th. Reflections on the Spirit of Religious Controversy, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher—price one dollar.

6th. The General History of the Christian Church from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven—chiefly deduced from the Apocalypse of St. John, by Sig. Pastorini, (bishop Walmesly)—price 150 cts.

7th. The celebrated Letters on the subject of the Irish Roman Catholics, by Peter Plimley to his brother Abraham—price 50 cts.

8th. The Catholic Christian instructed in the sacraments, sacrifice, ceremonies, and observances of the church, by way of question and answer, by the Rt. Rev. Richard Challener, and containing by way of Introduction, his celebrated answer to Dr. Convers Middleton's Letter from Rome—one dollar.

9th. An Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine, by Bishop Hay, with some alterations in the language—published with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Carroll, and ornamented by an elegant appropriate engraving—20 cents.

10th. The Smaller Christian Doctrine is now printing—the edition printed by Dornin in N. York, being all sold, the price will be six cts.

11th. The Catholic Scripturist, or the Plea of the Roman Catholics, shewing the Scripture Roman Faith; in above forty of J. Mumford, gyman of Baltimore—now under debate, by Bibles, and various Catholic Theologicalic clermay be had at Dornin's, who respectfully informs his Catholic brethren, that he has now *in the Press*, the eminent LETTERS OF BISHOP MILNER, and hopes for the signatures of all who wish to promote the love of truth, and in progression, he means to print every Roman Catholic work of eminence, and on such terms as will enable the humblest individual to possess a complete library of Catholic Divinity. Sept. 27. 3t.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Just Published in Lexington Kentucky, and for Sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store, Pittsburgh

(Price Sixty-two and a half cents)

A Narrative of the Life and Travels of

JOHN ROBERT SHAW,
The Well-Digger.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Adorned with Plates.

There is something novel in the adventures of this man. The various scenes into which his youthful indiscretions lead him, has taught him the error of his former days, which he candidly confesses, and like the venerable Doctor Franklin, as respects some juvenile indiscretions in his life; says, *If I had my life to run over again, such and such things would I amend.*

There is something valuable, because it is honest, in an old man confessing his faults. It assists youth to judge of error without trying dangerous experiments; it in fact acts as a beacon to mariners in perilous shoals; they are enabled to avoid rocks on which others have been wrecked; and this good, too, is obtained without cost or loss of time; and it would be madness for a man to follow one who had fallen into the ditch, when, to avoid it, he has merely to keep in mind the Scotch proverb of "*Look before you loup.*"

The travels of Shaw are filled with the *little anecdote* plainly told, and a numerous chain of curious incidents, checkered with good and bad fortune, all of whose various scenes he seems to have borne with a degree of philosophic fortitude uncommon to most men. He tells in fact a simple and honest tale, and one that may be useful to the rising generation.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE, *SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.*

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z. C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

September 27, 1809. tf.

April 22, 1809.

To the Citizen of Allegheny and Washington Counties.

WE have this moment received information by a letter from Joel Ferree to Harvey Heth, of a report circulated by Garrett Applegate, that the sickness, (say ague and fever) prevails in the county of Harrison, Indiana Territory, on Blue river, to an alarming degree, so that the inhabitants thereof are removing therefrom. We do, as inhabitants of said county, declare, that this report is false, that diseases of every kind, are not so frequent or equal to those in the counties of Allegheny and Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Hervey Heth, formerly of Allegheny county.
George Pfrimmer, formerly of Washington county.
Henry Rice, ditto.
Richard M. Heth, from Allegheny and Beaver counties.
John Winder, Washington.
John Simler, Washington county.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles south of Zenople, on the Pittsburgh road, a Black Mare Colt, rising three years old, with a small white blaze in her face, a natural trotter, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DANIEL FIEDLER.

September 12, 1809,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under may fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy pie trees, some of which considerable more some years, and a number of peach, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

Drawing in Architecture.

ANDREW M'DONALD, intends opening an *Evening Drawing School*, on the first Monday in November next, in that commodious room, occupied in the day time, by *Jane M'Donald*, as a Lady's School, on the S. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, where the five orders will be taught methodically, and mechanically explained: He will teach Tracery in all its various branches, as far as relates to the building of houses and bridges; he has a bench and tools to exemplify this science, by shewing the young and inexperienced hand how to make moulds, models, cylinders, etc. which will enable him to reduce the most difficult problems to corect practice. The terms of Tuition is *Twelve Dollars* per quarter, one-fourth reduction from each succeeding quarter, each scholar to find his own light, instruments and stationary. The hours of attendance will be from six until half past nine. Suitable trade will be taken in part of the fees which are to be paid monthly.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

A Tan yard to be Rented, or

Let on Shares, in Venango county, Cherry-tree Township, with a considerable Stock on hand. The preference will be given to a single man.

ELIJAH STEWART.

November 15, 1809.

Came to the farm of Springfield,

a RED STEER, with a white face, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK KELLY.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, Nov. 22d, 1809.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as intention of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business to execute business. He pledges himself, from the long Wool and dyeing, to execute it in a workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran*, *Chopped Rye*, and *Corn*.

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6*th Dec.* 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain person, from the neighbourhood of "Clapboard Row," was seen after dark lurking last evening inside my garden, for the purpose, no doubt, of carrying into effect some evil intention. This is, therefore, to give notice, that if any person is found hereafter lurking in a suspicious manner within my garden after night, that they must abide the consequences, as I shall be prepared to act accordingly.

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1809.

From the Charleston Courier.

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

The following is a narrative of some well authenticated facts, which cannot fail to interest all who have at heart the good of mankind, and the honour of our holy religion: It is extracted from a discourse, entitled THE STAR IN THE EAST, delivered by Doctor Buchanan, to the missionary society in London. The author held for many years, a respectable situation in the college of Fort William, in Bengal. He has lately returned to England, and communicated to the world, in the discourse alluded to, the collected fruit of his own observation, and the result of his unwearied labour in the cause of christianity. The conversion to the despised doctrine of the Cross, of the two Mahometans, whom this pious and learned writer has thus introduced to our acquaintance, is an event that confesses the hand of God, and will excite the wonder and gratitude of every true disciple of Christ. One of these intrepid heroes has already fought the good fight, and finished his course. He sealed the truth of his testimony with his blood, and is added to the long list of illustrious martyrs, who swell the triumph of our ascending Lord. The other is actively employed in communicating to others, some portion of the blessings he had received. He has commenced a translation of the Scriptures into the Persian language, and in an elegant and argumentative work, written in the common dialect of Arabia, has sounded the glad tidings of the gospel in the ears of his countrymen. He is esteemed a profound mathematician and logician; and those who are personally acquainted with him, speak of him in terms of admiration and affection. The zeal and ardor of his character reminds us of St. Paul.—Sabat, with the bible and the koran before him, earnest in the search of truth, may put to the blush the self-sufficient infidel, who rejects, without examination, those sacred words, which the wisest men of every age and country have embraced as the oracles of God. Sabat, dismissing with his forgiveness, and loading with presents, the brother who had held a dagger to his breast, shines like another Joseph, and presents an object equally worthy the best exertions of the poet, the painter, and the historian.

"How wonderful are the ways of the Albia, and hath dawned, appeared in Ara- temple of Mecca itself." The soul may struggle against conviction, and the deist shut his eyes to this new display of the mighty power of truth. The proud philosopher may ascribe this work to prejudice, to credulity, to the influence of passion, to chance, to enthusiasm, to any thing but the hand of God, the great cause of all: but "in vain do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing."—The humble Christian sees, in the whole transaction, the spreading glory of the Redeemer's kingdom; convinced that not one jot or tittle of the promise shall fail; that the heathen shall be given for the inheritance of the Messiah, and the utmost parts of the earth for his possession."

"Abdallah and Sabat were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and to visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahometans. Sabat is son of Ibraham Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomet. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their prophet at Mecca, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zemaun Shah, king of Cabul: and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour through Tartary.

"While Abdallah remained at Cabul he was converted to the Christian faith in the perusal of a Bible (as it is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul. In the Mahometan states, it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavoured for a time to conceal his conversion, but finding it no longer possible, he endeavoured to flee to some of the Christian Churches near the Caspian Sea. He accordingly left Cabul in disguise, and had gained the great city of Buchara in Tartary, when he was met, in the streets

of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognized him. Sabat had heard of his convertion and flight, and was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat. He confessed that he was a christian, and implored him, by the sacred tie of their former friendship to let him escape with his life. "But, sir," said Sabat, when relating the story himself, "I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and delivered him up to Morah Shah, King of Buchara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Buchara, announcing the time of his execution. An immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the city. I also went and stood near to Abdallah. He was offered his life if he would abjure Christ, the executioner standing by him with his sword in his hand. "No" said he, as if the proposition were impossible to be complied with, "I cannot abjure Christ." Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side, but with little motion. A physician, by the desire of the King, offered to heal the wound, if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked steadfastly towards Heaven, like Stephen, the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears.—He did not look with anger towards me. He looked at me, but it was benignly, with the countenance of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off. "But, sir," said Sabat, in his imperfect English, "he never changed, he never changed." And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Buchara seemed to say, "what new thing is this?"

Sabat had indulged the hope that Abdallah would have recanted when he offered his life; but when he saw his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest, but finding none.—He at last thought that he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about 5 years ago. Soon after his arrival he was appointed by the English government a Mufti, or expounder of Mahometan laws; his great learning and respectable station in his own country rendered him eminently qualified for that office.—And now the period of his own conversion drew near. While he was at Visagapatam, in the northern Circats extending his professional duties, Providence brought in his way, a new Testament, in Arabick. He read it with a deep thought, the Koran, lying before him. He compared them together, and at length the truth of the word of God fell on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light.—Soon after he proceeded to Madras, a journey of three hundred miles, to seek for Christian baptism; and having made [illegible] confession of his faith, in the English [illegible] at that place, by the name of Nathaniel, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

"When his family in Arabia had heard that he had followed the example of Abdallah, and become a Christian, they dispatched his brother in India (a voyage of two month) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visagapatam, his brother presented himself in the disguise of a sequer or beggar, having a dagger under his mantle. He rushed on Sabat and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognized his brother, and sent him home in peace with letters and presents, to his mother's house in Arabia.

"And these, my brethern, are the instances I wish to lay before you, of the divine power of the Christian religion recently exemplified in the East.—The conversion of Abdallah and Sabat seems to have been as evidently produced by the Spirit of God, as any conversion in the primative Church. Other instances of a similar kind happened in Arabia, and on the very borders of Palestine itself.—These are like the solitary notices which, in other nations have announced the approach of general illumination——John Huss, and Jerome of Prague were not perhaps, more talked of in Europe, than Abdallah and Sabat, are, at this day, in Buchara and Arabia."

successively [illegible]

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1809.

☞ A new arrangement having taken place in the arrival and departure of the western mail, a change in the day of publication of this Gazette, has become necessary—it will in future be published on FRIDAY. The next Gazette will be published on Friday the 15th inst.

By this alteration we shall be enabled to furnish our subscribers, particularly those by the western and northern mails, with intelligence much earlier than formerly.

We are informed that there are at present at Waterford, (Le Bœuf) upwards of fourteen thousand barrels of salt, containing five bushels each, or seventy thousand bushels, waiting the rise of the waters to be sent to this place.

It is with pleasure we observe, that "PITTSBURGH WINDOW GLASS," is advertised for sale by merchants in the city of Philadelphia.

JUDGE LUCAS.

The people of Upper Louisiana have become greatly exasperated at the official conduct of this man, and are petitioning government for his removal from office.

We certainly do not mention this with regret, for it will be remembered by the citizens of this country, that this same Lucas, then an associate judge of the courts of Allegheny county, was the cat's-paw in the diabolical persecution of the late Judge Addison.

Lucas is now receiving the reward of his iniquity. Let the *prime mover* in that nefarious business beware!——his fate is only suspended.

Out of the militia fines which have reached the treasury of New-Jersey, the legislature of that state have been enabled to purchase, mount, and most completely equip, with double sets of harness, &c. 24 six-pound field artillery, costing in the whole $.10,718. Why are not the militia fines of Pennsylvania appropriated in the same way?

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed an act to disqualify any person who may hereafter give, receive or bear a challenge, to fight a duel, from holding any office or appointment under the government, giving evidence in a court of record, or serving as a juryman. In one respect this statute goes a step further than most of the state laws on this subject: [illegible] provides, that in case [illegible] other party, who "is [illegible]lish[illegible]s or refuses to fight," as a coward, a poltroon, or by any similar epithet, such words are to be held slanderous, and an action may be maintained against the speaker or publisher thereof.

Our Affairs with England.

Much has been said on this subject since the rupture of the negociation with Jackson was made known—and we might add, much to no purpose. To attempt to dictate to the government what measures they ought to pursue, is arrogant in the highest degree; and to censure those already taken, (at this time) is equally so, and evinces an anti-American feeling. A "view of the whole ground," will no doubt be immediately laid before Congress unaccompanied by the hitherto too fashionable appendage of "confidential," when every one will be able to form an opinion upon correct grounds.

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL.

Two pair of stones are now in complete operation in the Steam Flour Mill in this place, which for expedition in grinding, and excellence of the flour manufactured, far surpasses any water mills in the western country, and scarcely equalled by any in the United States. On Saturday the 25th ult. an experiment was made to ascertain how many bushels could be ground on the two pair in one hour, when ten bushels of rye on one pair, and nine bushels of wheat on the other, were manufactured into excellent flour; and it is expected that several bushels more will, before long be manufactured on the same stones in the same space of time. The engine and other works are calculated for three pair of stones, which can be turned with great ease, and which may be made to grind thirty bushels of grain every hour they are in operation.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh have as yet, in a great measure, withheld their supply of wheat, expecting a high price for it, although a very liberal one has been offered; the proprietors of the mill, in order to supply the Pittsburgh market with flour, will be under the necessity of going to an additional expence to procure all kinds of grain from a distance, both up and down the rivers, owing to the impossibility of purchasing from the neighbouring farmers. The same persons who now keep back their grain from market, would have been very willing, previous to the completion of the Steam Mill, to have taken the price now offered; and arrangements may be made before long, that will permit them to keep their stock of grain unsold, which will operate more to their disadvantage than they are at present aware of. Whatever deficiency the proprietors of the mill may experience in the supply of grain, can be easily remedied by using part of their power in other useful manufactures, and there is no place in the United States better situate for manufactures of all kinds than Pittsburgh. It is useles to enumerate the advantages of a steam engine in almost all kinds of manufactures, as this must appear evident to every person.—The proprietors are therefore determined, that in one way or other, the whole power of their engine shall be employed; for it is not to be expected, that after an expence of near fifteen thousand dollars, they will suffer it to remain idle, when numerous plans may be pursued, equally advantageous to the one first contemplated.

Copy of the Circular letter, addressed by Mr. Jackson, to the British Consuls in the United States:—

(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON, *Nov.* 13th, 1809.

SIR,

I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the president of the United States, to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important negociation, and for putting an end to all communications whatever with me, as the minister charged with that negociation, so interesting to both nations! and on one most material point of which an answer has not been returned to an official and written overture.*

One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the Secretary of State himself, in his letter of the 19th of October, viz. That the three conditions, forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to him, by that gentleman. The other, viz. That that instruction, is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrange[illegible] which I have my[illegible] received.

In stating these facts, and in adhering to them, as my duty imperiously enjoined me to do, in order to repeal the frequent charges of ill faith, which have been made against his majesty's government, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part, and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith.

But as I am informed by him, that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await, elsewhere, the arrival of his majesty's commands upon the unlooked-for turn which has thus been given to his affairs in this country.

I mean, in the interval, to make New-York the place of my residence, where you will, henceforward, please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his majesty's mission.

I am, &c.

(Signed.) F. J. JACKSON.

**This overture is on the affair of the Chesapeake.*

DIED, at Steubenville, on Saturday last, JOHN SIMONSON, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Washington, Penn.

Died, on the 17th of November last, at the house of Peter Jones, in the town of Northumberland, (Penn.) in the 67th year of his age, Mr. MARCUS HULING, lately residing in Venango county.

COMMUNICATION.

Married, on Sunday evening the 3d inst. by John Darragh, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM S. LEWIS to Miss ELIZA SHANNON, both of this place.

From a London Paper.

AFFECTING OCCURRENCE.

During the disastrous retreat of Gen. Moore's army from Spain last year, an officer of one of the British regiments, overcome with fatigue and hunger, and no longer able to keep up with his companions, had dropped behind. He espied a tuft of trees in a field adjoining the road towards which he crawled, with a view of resting his weary limbs secure from the sabres of the pursuing enemy. On his coming near to the trees, he perceived a woman, seemingly a soldier's wife, stretched upon the ground, and a little infant lying near her. He approached to administer such assistance as was in his power. It was too late; the hand of death was upon her, and she was scarcely able to utter these words—"God bless you, it is all over," when she expired. The officer sat down beside her; he felt her hand, it was clay cold; he had nothing to succour her with; a brook was near, he filled his hat with water, and besprinkled her face and hands; all was in vain, and he was convinced she was utterly gone. Having rested himself so as to be able again to go on, he tied the little infant in the poor woman's handkerchief, and having fastened it to his back, he pursued his march: in this condition, procuring whatever sustenance he could for himself and the little orphan, he at last, after a long and wretched journey, reached Vigo, which at that time happened to be unoccupied by the French; there he got on board of a transport, and at last reached England with his little charge. His regiment (or rather the remnant of it) had arrived before him, and he joined it, still accompanied by the infant. He has it (it is a boy) always with him, and has one of the women of the regiment to nurse it; and he declares that this little orphan, whom heaven threw upon his protection, shall, let his future fortune through life be good or bad, share it with him.

It is said that the British packet at N. York, undergoing repairs, is ordered to sail as soon as possible, to carry out Mr. Oakley, who is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Jackson. And that the United States ship John Adams will sail immediately for England, with dispatches from our government.

ST. LOUIS, *November* 16.

On Monday last, two men belonging to the party which conducted the Mandan chief to his nation, arrived here in 43 days from the Mandan vill[illegible] They say they arrived at the village [illegible] 24th of September last, all well, ha[illegible] a passage of 101 days from this place. From the mouth of the Missouri to the village is 1610 mi[illegible] procure and calculating their bein[illegible] upwards of twenty several days [illegible] per day.

The men report that they arrived at the Ricaree village on the 12th of September, and experienced a considerable degree of hospitality from these people; the Seaux appeared very hostile, and nothing but fear prevented their stopping the party. These men left the hunting party about 25 miles above the Mandan village, on their way to the hunting ground, at the foot of the mountain; they express great apprehension from the Blackfoot Indians, who swarm in those regions, and who appear entirely in the interest of the British factors, who have trading houses on the Yellowstone river, and other streams emptying into the head branches of the Missouri.

Messrs. Crooks, Miller and M'Clelland who had permission to ascend the Missouri to its head, were stopped by the Titons and escaped by stratagem, otherwise it was expected they would have been cut off. These gentlemen are now trading with the Mahas on the river Platte.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

Very Late from England.

From the N. York Gazette, Nov. 24.

The boat belonging to the New-York Gazette came up last night from the fast sailing ship HERCULES, Capt. Vose, in 31 days from Liverpool.

To Mr. Johnston, of Baltimore, we are indebted for London papers down to the 19th ult. It will be seen by the extracts which follow that Peace is concluded between France and Austria—That Mr. Percival is Prime Minister of England, and lord Bathurst is minister of Foreign affairs inplace of Mr. Canning—That parliament has further Prorogued to Dec.—That Champagny has written another letter to Mr. Armstrong, proposing, that if England would cease to blockade the ports of France, she would retract her orders against England, &c. See the letter.

Letters from Holland state that, the French have prohibited the exportation of wheat.—Licences have been granted in England for the importation of wheat from the Continent.

The ship Horace from Boston, with John Quincy Adams on Board, passed

Elsineur Sept. 29. She was, notwithstanding the importance of her charge, obliged by the Danes to pay Sound Dues before she could proceed to St. Petersburgh.

The market in England for our products was good—The scarcity of vessels in England, induced the government to release 800 transports.

Nothing new had occurred in England relative to America. Mr. Pinckney had no despatches to send by the Hercules.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is reported that Talleyrand had incurred Bonaparte's displeasure, who had devested him of the office of Great Chamberlain.

PEACE

Between France and Austria.

We have received Moniteurs to the 14th inst. Peace between France and Austria, was signed at Vienna on the 3d inst.—This event was officially announced to the inhabitants on the 10th by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy. Besides the statements in the Dutch Gazette, Government have received a confirmation of the event in dispatches from the Commander of our troops at Walcheren. Several corroborating accounts had reached that Island: and on the 14th, the batteries and gun boats at Zurich Zee fired a feu-de-joie on the occasion. The terms of the treaty have not transpired: but as the peace is denominated 'gorious' for France, we may presume that they are humiliating to Austria. The principle obstacle in the progress of the negociation, we understand, arose from the reluctance of the Emperor Francis to give up Spalatro to the French, this however, he has at length not only consented to do, but has greatly enhanced the merit of his compliance, by the cession of the whole of Dalmatia. Spalatro is an acquisition of great importance to Bonaparte, with a view to future maritime efforts. It is a capacious and secure harbour, contiguous territory which abundantly supply the chief materials for the constructions of fleets. The possession of this port, and island of Corfu, will give him the full command of the Adriatic Sea.

The following summary is from Portuguese Papers to the 27th of last month.

Veneva was at Carolina on the 8th, with 26,860 infantry; the cavalry in La Manca. Romana arrived at Badajoz on the 14th of Sept. and proceeded on the 16th to [illegible]. The army of Gallicia was shortly [illegible] Rodrigo.

The French [illegible] retreated into the interior of Spain. [illegible] army is in Salamanca—That of Soult consists of 8000 men, and his head quarters are in Placentia. Gen. Mortier has 10,000 men, and his head quarters were at Talavera, on the 10th of Sept. Victor has 20,000 men, and his head quarters are at Toledo. Sebastina has 1000 men, and his head quarters are at Fuenlabards.

The head quarters of the English army are at Badajus—an advance division is at Eobau—and another at Merida. The bridge of Arzobisco is defended by only eight thousand men. The Duke de Perque, with a considerable force, has occupied Ciudad Rodrigo, where the army of Gallicia is shortly expected.

On the 1st of Sept. Gerona was relieved by the arrival of 6000 beasts, with provisions and ammunition, conveyed by 6000 men. The fire against Gerona, has ceased.

The expectations of the Spaniards are high, and their language as usual, confident and lofty—But Napoleon, at length released from his labours in Germany, may naturally be expected very shortly in Madrid,—That reinforcements from France are pouring into Spain, through the Pyrenees, is folly to doubt; and judging of the future by the past, we apprehend, that ere the present year concludes, the probability of success by the jumverial Spanish Nation will be no longer credited, even at Lloyds.

FRENCH AND DUTCH PAPERS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11.—His Majesty yesterday received the happy intelligence that peace between Austria and France was signed on the 3d of this month, at Altenburg.

This happy event has been announced to day to the inhabitants of the capital by discharges of artillery which have been repeated many times during the day.—the royal flag was also hoisted in token of rejoicing.

MR. CHAMPAGNY'S LETTER.

Letter of the minister of foreign affairs of France, M. Champagny, to General Armstrong, Minister of the U. States at Paris.—"Altenberg, Aug. 22.

"SIR.—His Majesty, understanding that you are about to dispatch a ship to the United States, commands me to make known to you the unalterable principles which have and will regulate his conduct in the great question respecting neutrals.

"France admits the priciple; that the flag protects trade. The trading vessel which carries the license of its Government may be considered as a moving colony: to insult such a vessel by search, pursuit, or any act or arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the government of the same. The seas belong to every nation, without exception: they are the common property and domain of all mankind.

"Consistently with this doctrine, merchant vessels belonging to individuals may pass by inherituace to persons who never exposed themselves to be made prisoners of war. In all her conquests, France has considered sacred private property deposited in the ware houses of the vanquished State, and such have had the complete disposal of matters of trade; and at this moment convoys by land of merchandize, and especially cottons, are passing through the French army and Austria, to proceed to the destination commerce directs. If France had seized the monopoly of the Seas, she would have accumulated in her territory all the products on the earth, and she would have obtained immeasurable wealth.

"Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land, which she has acquired on the ocean, her acquisitions, would have been equally enormous. She would, as in the times of barbarism, have sold the conquered, and distributed them as slaves throughout the land. The avarice of trade would have absorded every thing, and the Government of an enlightened nation, which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earliest instances of the return of the savage ages. That Government is fully impressed with the injustice of its naval code. But what has that government to do with justice, which only requires profit?

"When France shall have established her naval power, which, with the extent of her coasts and her population, will be soon accomplished, then will the emperor reduce these principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render them universal. The right, or rather the usurpation of blockading rivers and coasts by proclamation, is palpably contrary to reason and equity. A right cannot possibly spring from the will of an interested party, but must always be founded on the natural ly blockaded, unless it [illegible] proper- and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of assistance, by which the surrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ships from entering the port, when the place is thus circumstanced, and the possession of it is matter of doubt between the besiegers and the besieged. On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

"The sovereignty and independence of its flag, like the sovereignty and independence of its territory, are the property of every neutral. A state may transfer itself to another state; it may destroy the archives of its independence, and pass from prince to prince; but the right of sovereignty is invisible; no one can renounce it.

"England has placed France in a state of blockade. The emperor has, in his decree of Berlin, declared the British islands in a state of blockade. The first of these regulations forbid neutral vessels to proceed to France; the second prohibited their entering English harbours.

"England has, by her orders of council of the 11th of November, 1807, levied an impost on neutral ships, and obliged them to enter its ports before they sail to France. By the decree of the 17th of December of the same year, the emperor has declared, that all such ships be denationalized which had entered English ports or submitted to be searched.

"In order to ward off the inconveniences with which this state of things threatened her commerce, America laid an embargo in all her harbours; and although France had done nothing more than used the right of retaliation, its wants and those of its colonies, suffered much from this measure; yet did the emperor magnanimously connive at the proceeding, in order rather to endure the privation of commerce, than to acknowledge the authority of the usurpers of the seas.

"The Embargo was raised and a system of nonintercourse was substituted for it. The powers of the continent in alliance with England, having the same object in view, made it common cause with her, that they might derive the same advantages. The harbors of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weser, of Italy, and of Spain, were to enjoy those benefits from which France was to be excluded: and the one and the other were to be opened or closed to commerce, as circumstances rendered expedient, so as France was bereft of it.

"Thus, Sir, in point of principle, France recognizes the freedom of neutral commerce, and the independence of the maritime powers: which she represented up to the moment when the maritime tyranny of England, that respects nothing, and the arbitrary proceeding of its government, compelled her to adopt measures of retaliation, to which she resorted with regret. Let England revoke her blockade of France, and France will recall her declaration of blockade against England.—Let England revoke her Cabinet Orders of the 11th Nov. 1807, and the Milan Decree will expire itself. The American commerce will then recover its complete freedom, and be assured of finding in the harbours of France favour and protection. But it belongs to the United States to attain this happy object by their firmness. Can a nation, resolved to remain free, hesitate between certain momentary interests, and the great cause of maintaining her independence, her honour, her sovereignty, and her dignity.

(Signed) M. CHAMPAGNY.

Just Published and for Sale, by

JOSEPH PARKER,

BOOKSELLER, *in* PITTSBURGH,

A SERMON, called

"The Star in the East."

This Sermon, after rapidly passing several editions in England, has already, within a few months in this country, reached the ninth edition. It presents to the Christian reader a new and extraordinary view of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in the eastern parts of the world, and has therefore become very celebrated in Europe and America.—*Price 25 cents.*

—

Reflection upon the Administration of Justice in Pennsylvania.—Price 37 1-2 cents.

—

Essay on the Climate of the United States.—Price 31 1-4 cents.

—

JOSEPH PARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of Religious, Classical and English School Books, amongst which are Scott's Bible, an improved version of the New Testament, the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Charles Buck, in 3 vols. and Simpson's Plea. Also, *Stationary*, as ledgers, blank and ruled books of all sizes, pewter inkstands, sand boxes, slates and pencils, &c. &c. *Dec.* 4, 1809.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Algeo and Stevenson,

being dissolved, the firm are desired to present their against mas Algeo for settlement, and all indebted are desired to make payment to Thomas Algeo, alone. All who neglect this notice, may depend on having their accounts put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

THOMAS ALGEO,
JAMES STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, November 1809.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1808.

Regimental Orders.

A Regimental Court of Appeal will be held at major Steward's, in Wood Street, on the second Tuesday of the present month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time the paymaster of the Regiment will exhibit his accounts to the Field Officers for settlement.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lieut. Col.*
141st Regt. P. M.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of James Patterson, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws: It is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that notice of this application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last of which shall be at least ten days previous to the day of hearing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Washington, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1809

ALEXANDER MORDOCH.

The creditors of James Patterson are hereby notified, that agreeably to the above order of Court, he will apply for his discharge, under the laws of this commonwealth, in behalf of insolvent debtors, on the first day of next term, at which time they may attend.

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,
Attorney for James Patterson.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, a *Mare*, between a brown and a black, 13 or 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, no shoes on her hind feet.—Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES MAY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 2, 1809.

PROPOSALS

HAVE been issued by Messrs. William Hamilton, Editor of the Lancaster Journal, and Hugh Hamilton, Editor of the Times, for publishing a correct and faithful report of *The Debates of both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania* at the ensuing session.

The Editors pledge themselves to their friends and the public that the work shall be conducted with the strictest IMPARTIALITY.

The whole will contain about 300 pages.—The price to subscribers to "*The Lancaster Journal*" or to "*The Times*," one dollar: To all other persons one dollar twenty-five cents; in every case the money to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Bar of the PITTSBURGH HOTEL, sign of the Globe, Market Street.

Pittsburgh Nov. 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership for the purpose of erecting a FURNACE under the firm of Bassenheim Furnace, near the Town of Zelienople, and the seat of Dettmar Basse Muller, at the Connequenesing creek, Butler county, being provided with a rich mine of Iron Ore, take this method of informing their friends and the public thereof, and that the commercial transactions connected with the above business will be transacted under the firm of *Basse and Brockelman.*

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER,
WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN.

Bassenheim, October 1809.

P. S. Dettmar Basse Muller, the proprietor of the Town of Zelienople, gives notice, that a mason, brickmaker shoemaker, tanner, and cooper, would find constant employment by settling in Zelienople.

Just received and for sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore,*

A supply of

SCHOOL BIBLES, with and without psalms Testaments
Webster's Spelling Books
Watts Psalms and Hymns
Letters to married women on nursing and the management, and diseases of children. By Smith and Vaughan
The Young Man's best Companion
Hervey's Meditations
Sheridan's Dictionary Improved by Jones
Travels of True Godliness.

And the following Chap Books or Histories for Children:—

Little Dick
Russel's Seven Sermons
Academy of Compliments
Arabian Nights
Book of Knowledge
Destruction of Troy
Irish Rogues
Gulliver
Jane Shore
Funny Companion
Letter Writer
Catechism of Nature
Franklin's Life
Fairy Tales
The Prompter
Narrative Pieces
Twelve Ceasars
Father's Legacy to his daughters
Little Jack
History of the Bible
Margery Two Shoes
Master and Misses delight
Evening Tales.

December 5, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

The *Dwelling House* and *Garden*, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Butler. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips, Esquire, of St. Clair township.

All the personal property, consisting of stock, grain, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. of the deceased, will be sold at his late dwelling house on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. A reasonable credit will be given.

ENOCH WRIGHT, } *Extrs.*
WM. WILKINS, }

December 5, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 50 acres, situate in Columbiana county, St. Clair township, state of Ohio. It is on the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining land of Jeremiah Barker, whereon is a grist mill; the land is well situate for business of any kind, particularly that of a tanner. There is on the land a good sugar camp, and 150 bearing apple trees grafted, and ten acres improved; the proprietor also offers for sale, a Barkmill and Tan-vats. The who will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, leather, or deerskins in the hair. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.

November 30, 1809.

ENTERED with the subscriber, wood-ranger, a dark sorrel *Mare*, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, hipshot, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, *Dec.* 2, 1809.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well re ommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* [illegible] merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants. and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Fullers' Boards,

May be had at Zadok Cramer's Bookstore, together with the various kinds of *Writing Paper.*

Z. C. has now at Press,

A *second edition* of the *United States Spelling Book*, which will be completed with all possible dispatch. Orders for this book will be thankfully received from our western merchants and schoolmasters.

Those wanting Almanacks for 1810, will please apply soon, as our edition is nearly exhausted.

Subscribers to the *History of Jefferson College* will please return their names as soon as convenient. If sufficient encouragement be given, it will be put to press this winter.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed to the subscriber.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

DrROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON,
of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,
IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,
PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertson's

PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
Preice Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, *etc.*

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. *D*avis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

*Mr. D*enham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale, when rendered a violent rheumatic [illegible] walk.

The right hon. Baron Lendhey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. *D*yott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—*Dr.* Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—*D*rake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John *D*abney, post-master.
Baltimore.—*Dr.* E. *D*ucatel, Market street
Dr. Love, Market space, and
Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerv[illegible]. Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—[illegible]. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.